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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS

Page

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic 2

Italy (on behalf of the Twelve States members of the European Community) 3

Mexico 5

Pakistan 6

Poland 8

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BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[16 October 1990]

1. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic has consistently co-sponsored the General Assembly resolutions on confidence- and security-building measures adopted in recent years, including resolution 43/78 H, entitled "Guidelines for confidence-building measures", in which the General Assembly endorsed those guidelines. At the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, the Byelorussian SSR, expanding upon its approach to the question, also became a sponsor of resolution 44/116 U, entitled "Contribution of confidence- and security-building measures to international peace and security".

2. In our view, the General Assembly's endorsement of the guidelines for confidence-building measures was a significant conceptual and practical step towards making such measures a positive security factor at the regional and global levels.

3. On the European continent, considerable experience has already been gathered in the implementation of confidence-building measures, and with regard to openness and verification. The territory of the Byelorussian SSR is also actively involved in the practical implementation of a whole range of such measures, from notification of military exercises to on-site inspections. For example, 57 international inspections have been carried out since 1987 on its territory in accordance with the 1986 Stockholm Document on confidence- and security-building measures and the 1987 Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles.

4. The inspections demonstrated compliance with the principal provisions of the relevant international legal instruments. The inspection missions were given the necessary assistance.

5. The Byelorussian SSR is convinced that the positive experience gained must be expanded in order to move forward to a new generation of broader and more comprehensive confidence-building measures. In our view, the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe currently being conducted in Vienna will soon result in the drafting of a whole package of such measures.

6. The Byelorussian SSR is in favour of the globalization of confidence-building and believes that the States Members of the United Nations must make persistent joint efforts to ensure the transition to a comprehensive system that would include confidence-building measures, openness, security and disarmament, and the creation of effective international control in the broad context of both disarmament and the settlement and prevention of military conflicts.

7. The views of the Byelorussian SSR on this whole range of questions are explained in detail in the letters dated 10 May 1988 and 10 May 1989 from the Permanent Representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the

United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations which have been issued as documents A/S-15/7 and A/44/396, respectively.

ITALY

(on behalf of the Twelve States members of the European Community)

[Original: English]

[22 August 1990]

1. The Twelve would like to reaffirm their strong support for confidence- and security-building measures.

A. Implementation of the Stockholm document

2. The document of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which was successfully concluded in Stockholm on 19 September 1986, contains a number of concrete measures designed to reduce the risk of armed conflicts and of misinterpretation or miscalculation of military activities. The agreed provisions on the exchange of annual calendars, the notification and observation of military activities, as well as on-site inspections have been applicable in their original form ever since the document entered into force on 1 January 1987.

3. The number of notifiable and observable exercises in Europe of both Eastern and Western countries has been declining over the last three years, a reflection of the growing degree of mutual confidence. It is expected that in the future the notification régime will apply to a lower threshold than at present. This should result in an increase in the number of notifiable and observable exercises, corresponding to the growing readiness for transparency, and not to any increase in military activity.

4. The process of implementing the Stockholm document has contributed to more openness and transparency in regard to military activities in Europe. As a result of implementation of all the provisions of the Stockholm régime with regard to military exercises, tensions and distrust that could have been generated by military exercises have been dispelled. It is also encouraging to note that the use of on-site inspections has become accepted. The clear link between this practice and the future requirements for verification of further arms control agreements is another substantial benefit resulting from the Stockholm document.

B. State and objective of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures

5. The negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe were resumed simultaneously with the negotiations on conventional forces in Europe at Vienna in March 1989 by the Foreign Ministers of the participating countries. The

negotiations are being conducted in conformity with the mandate adopted at the CSCE follow-up meeting in Madrid in 1983. Their purpose is to:

(a) Develop further the régime of the Stockholm document;

(b) Open up new areas of confidence-building with a view to reducing the danger of military confrontation in Europe.

6. At an early stage the participating countries presented proposals which have been specified and expanded in the course of the negotiations and on which considerable conceptual agreement exists (e.g. exchange of statistical data, enhancement of the provisions of the Stockholm document concerning notification, observation and verification, improved communication and consultation). Other proposals to improve communication and understanding among participants would be an important element in the development of co-operative security structures as well as providing valuable means of overcoming misperceptions and reducing tensions in Europe, and could also constitute important steps to the development of the régime of confidence- and security-building measures.

C. Seminar on security concepts and military doctrines

7. The seminar for discussing the security concepts and military doctrines of the 35 CSCE countries was held from 16 January to 5 February 1990 as an integral part of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures. The purpose was to discuss military doctrines with regard to postures, structures and activities of conventional forces in the area of application of confidence- and security-building measures. After a more general description of doctrines in the first week, the following subjects were discussed in depth: postures and structures of forces; military activities and training; and military budgets and planning.

8. The seminar was unprecedented in the history of arms control and was concluded with final statements on 5 February 1990. For the first time, senior members of the military and high-ranking diplomats held a dialogue on key problems of European security, thus promoting transparency and helping to give the discussion of military doctrine an uncontested position in the process of confidence-building. The dialogue conducted openly and intensively by all participants will contribute further towards strengthening the co-operative dimension of security. The following elements emanating from that discussion are worth mentioning:

(a) The prevention of war as the supreme principle of any military strategy and security policy;

(b) The recognition that henceforth only defensive security concepts and military doctrines are admissible, and need for actual military potentials and deployments to be in line with defensive concepts and doctrines;

(c) The debate on military budgets was particularly fruitful. All participating countries acknowledged the need to disclose defence spending as an important factor in promoting transparency in security policy (see para. 9 below);

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(d) The seminar provided important insights for further developments of confidence- and security-building measures. It was generally agreed that the discussion of security concepts and military doctrines should be continued in due course. Many participating countries expect a future dialogue to indicate above all the criteria that should govern defensive force structures. In this context, the Twelve strongly support the holding of another such meeting, between now and early 1991, to promote common understanding and transparency.

D. Transparency of military spending

9. Proposals for the exchange of information on military budgets and spending have been tabled by a number of participants in Vienna. These are intended to commit all 35 CSCE participants to exchange information on their military spending on the basis of the United Nations instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures.

E. The way forward

10. The Twelve look forward to continuing progress in the discussion currently under way in Vienna, with a view to their successful and and early conclusion.

11. Drawing on the experience gained with implementing and expanding confidence- and security-building measures in Europe, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) arrived at its conference on disarmament in Bonn from 21 to 25 May 1990, inter alia, at the following conclusion:

> "Although the security situation in Europe is unique owing to special military and geopolitical configurations, the possibility of using the experience of European confidence- and security-building measures in other regions of the world must not be overlooked".

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[31 July 1990]

1. Mexico agrees with the guidelines for confidence-building measures and their implementation, since they seek to enhance international peace and security and to contribute to the prevention of any type of war, in particular nuclear war.

2. Mexico's foreign policy, which is based on the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter, is guided by respect for the purposes set down in the Charter and, in the area of disarmament, the fulfilment of the commitments made in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2), since they contribute to the maintenance of peace and the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

3. The objectives established with the aim of building confidence between States can contribute to a climate of peace and security. However, if general and complete disarmament were to be attained and all States were to agree to respect the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, all countries would enjoy, on both a global and a regional level, a stable situation without threat of war of any type.

4. Although, in the view of the Government of Mexico, the ideal situation would be a world without weapons, in particular without nuclear weapons, this seems to be a distant dream. Nevertheless, Mexico will continue to offer all its support to confidence-building measures adopted by the United Nations, with a view to achieving general and complete disarmament. In this context, Mexico believes that the guidelines for confidence-building measures should be implemented by all States, and in particular by those with large arsenals of weapons, in particular nuclear weapons.

PAKISTAN

[Original: English]

[15 August 1990]

1. Pakistan is convinced of the utility and importance of confidence-building measures for the maintenance of regional and international peace and security and developing mutually beneficial and friendly relations among States. Pakistan thus considers confidence-building measures to be an important component of all disarmament negotiations and inextricably linked with all questions related to the security of States.

2. In the context of South Asia, Pakistan has consistently endeavoured to promote disarmament, security- and confidence-building measures in a regional and bilateral framework. Pakistan's well-known proposals which apart from the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, include, vis-à-vis, India, bilateral inspection of nuclear facilities on reciprocal basis, simultaneous accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, joint declaration renouncing the nuclear weapon option, simultaneous acceptance of international safeguards, the conclusion of a bilateral or a regional nuclear-test-ban agreement and the proposals for mutually acceptable, equitable and balanced reduction of armed forces ensuring equal and undiminished security for both countries and mutual restraint over military expenditures, etc. are all designed to promote disarmament, confidence-building and regional peace and security.

3. In some regions, the implementation of meaningful confidence-building measures may be difficult because of different perceptions of threat, defence capabilities and long-term strategic objectives of States, as also the existence of bilateral disputes. None the less, in Pakistan's view confidence-building measures must continue to be pursued earnestly in order to avoid at least those crises which can result from misperception of events and lack of transparency with regard to actions of States, particularly in the military sphere. It was for this reason that

Pakistan invited observers from a number of regional and other countries, including India, to the Zarb-e-Momin military exercise conducted in Pakistan during 1989.

4. Pakistan believes that the following steps should be taken to promote confidence-building measures at the regional level:

(a) The United Nations should lend its support to the evolution of confidence-building measures at the regional level. Initiatives by regional States in this field for disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and maintenance of regional and international peace and security should be encouraged and supported;

(b) Outstanding differences/disputes among regional States should be resolved by peaceful means and in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations in order to promote the process of confidence building in the region;

(c) Agreements at the bilateral and regional levels should be concluded for mutual restraint in arms acquisition, nuclear non-proliferation, and confidence-building measures. Policies of interference, intervention, coercion, domination or hegemony or the use or threat of use of force in any form whatsoever should be renounced;

(d) The regional States should endeavour to establish a mutually acceptable military equilibrium among themselves. The measures to create regional balance could include creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones, renunciation of the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction, radiological weapons and certain types of advanced weapons, and mutually acceptable and balanced reduction of armed forces, conventional weapons and military expenditures, ensuring equal and undiminished security of all States;

(e) Institutions and mechanisms should be created which can facilitate disarmament, security and confidence-building initiatives at the regional level.

5. Confidence-building measures can play an important role in defusing tensions and facilitating progress towards the resolution of major problems and bilateral disputes. However, they alone cannot provide a guarantee of progress towards the resolution of major disputes. Resolution of bilateral disputes, in the final analysis, depends upon the real intentions of the States concerned.

6. Another important dimension of the relationship between disarmament, security and confidence-building measures relates to the danger posed to the security of smaller States by the militarization and aggressive postures of larger or militarily more significant States aimed at exercising regional domination and hegemony. While the importance of confidence-building measures in such a situation cannot be overemphasized, it must be noted that such measures could only succeed if the security of smaller countries is adequately strengthened and they cease to perceive threats to their security from the larger States.

POLAND

[Original: English]

[28 August 1990]

1. The Government of the Republic of Poland considers the strengthening of confidence in relations with all States to be a vital objective of its foreign policy. Confidence building in the military sphere is one of the major directions of Poland's international security policy.

2. The Government of Poland contributes to the confidence-building process by undertaking relevant actions both unilaterally and in co-operation with other States.

3. The aim of confidence building is being achieved by the Government of Poland by way of conscientious compliance with its obligations under relevant international agreements, as well as through active participation in the preparation of new multilateral undertakings serving the cause of confidence building.

4. The defense policy of the Government of Poland is based on the non-existence of any hostile intentions towards other States and the possession of a non-threatening military potential. The Government of Poland takes determined steps to assure the credibility of this policy among its international partners. A manifestation of this are the measures undertaken to increase the openness of its military policy.

5. Among these measures the following should be listed:

(a) Adoption and public announcement of the military doctrine of the Republic of Poland, based solely on defensive principles. The defensive character of the doctrine is expressed, inter alia, in:

(i) The principle of defensive sufficiency on which the size of the armed forces, their structure and deployment are based and which is implemented by way of unilateral reductions and restructuring of the armed forces of the Republic of Poland;

(ii) The defensive nature of the military training system;

(iii) The maintenance of military expenditures on the level of indispensable necessity;

(b) Publication and distribution of the "Polish Army - Facts and Figures" booklet containing information on the size, structure, armaments and deployment of the armed forces;

(c) Transmission of information to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the military budget, in accordance with the system of standardized reporting of military expenditures introduced by the the United Nations;

(d) The practice of inviting representatives of the mass media, including foreign journalists, to demonstrations of military activity, and the practice of destruction and conversion of reduced armaments.

6. The Government of Poland endeavours to actively promote measures serving confidence building in bilateral relations. Examples of this are:

(a) The joint Poland-Netherlands initiative to conduct in September of 1995 trial inspections of military objects in connection with the future treaty on conventional armed forces in Europe;

(b) Further broadening of military contacts, study trips, and visits of warships.

7. The Government of Poland conscientiously observes its international obligations linked with confidence building or directly related to confidence-building measures. In particular the Government of Poland adheres to the decisions of the Stockholm Conference on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe.

8. The Government of Poland contributes to the process of confidence building through constructive participation in the following relevant negotiations and international conferences:

(a) Poland is the co-author of many ideas and proposals aimed at confidence building presented at the negotiations under way in Vienna among 35 countries on confidence- and security-building measures, as well as at the negotiations of 23 countries on conventional armed forces in Europe;

(b) The delegation of Poland actively participated in the preparation and the realization of the CSCE seminar on military doctrines. That seminar has contributed to the strengthening of confidence on the European continent;

(c) The Government of Poland wishes to contribute to the development of the CSCE process in order to facilitate the achievement of substantial progress in confidence building in international relations.

9. To this end, inter alia, are dedicated the proposals put forward by the Government of the Republic of Poland, in particular the proposal to establish the council for European co-operation.